

BLM LIBRARY



88047294



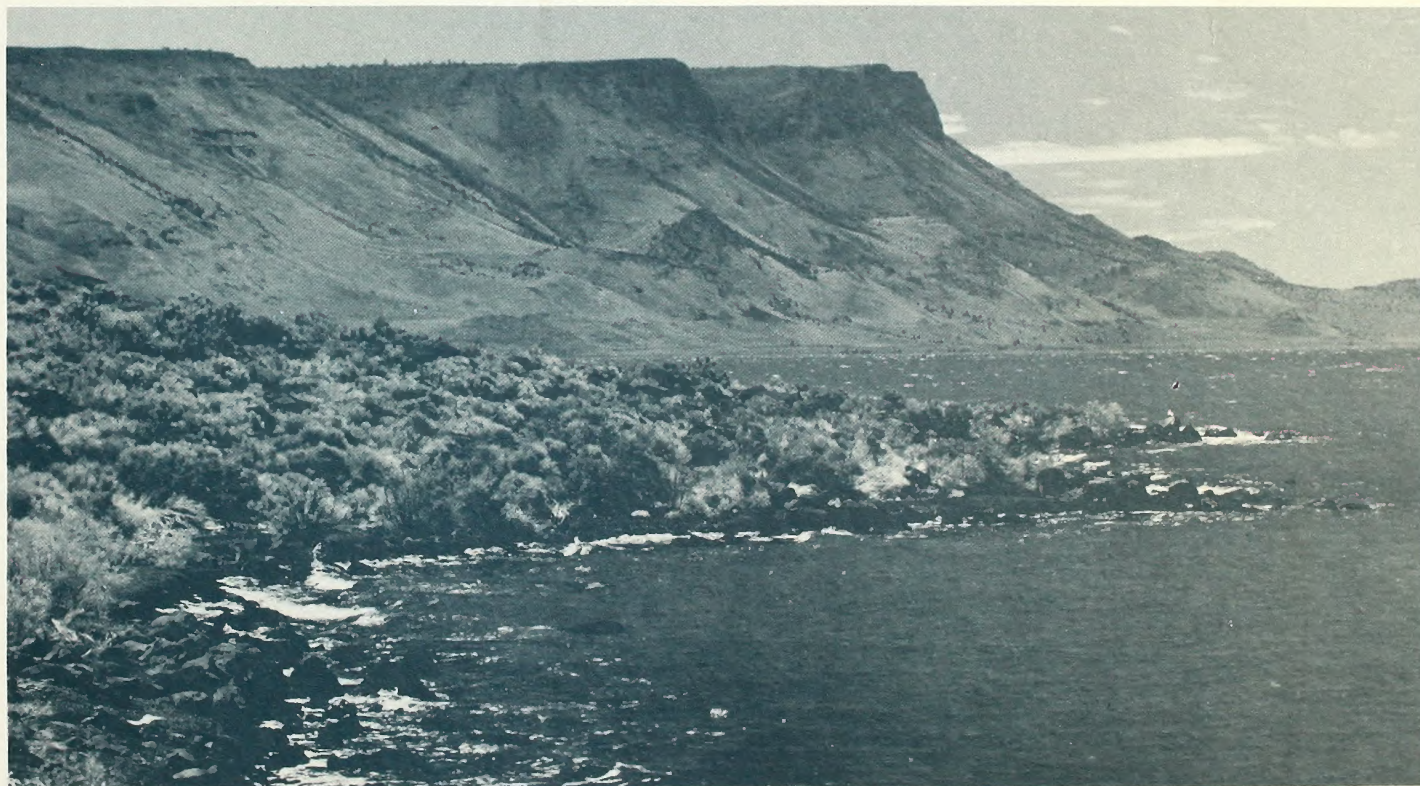
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

LIB

Lakeview District Office
P.O. Box 151
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

Record of Decision
Lakeview EIS Area



SF
85.35
.07
L342
1982



United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 151
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

March 16, 1982

The enclosed Draft Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) and Record of Decision for the Lakeview District is enclosed for your review and comment. Release of this draft to interested groups and individuals will serve as public notice of the proposed range management program and will be the start of a 45 day comment period.

This draft RPS summarizes the rangeland management program and outlines the decisions developed for the Lakeview Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Area. The program and related decisions are the result of land use planning completed in 1980 and the analysis of several alternative programs contained in the Lakeview EIS published in September of 1981.

Please review this summary, and, if appropriate, give us your comments. When comments are related to a specific area, please include either the number(s) or the name(s) of the allotment(s) involved. As an economy measure, we have not included maps. Please use the maps that were furnished with the Draft Lakeview EIS that you received last spring.

Written comments concerning allotments should be sent to: District Manager, P.O. Box 151, Lakeview, Oregon 97630. Comments may be submitted until April 30, 1982. All comments will be considered in preparation of the final Rangeland Program Summary and Record of Decision for the Lakeview EIS area.

A public comment meeting will be held on April 15, 1982 at 7:30 p.m. at the Lakeview District Office, 1000 South 9th Street.

In addition, individual consultations by the District Manager and his staff with grazing permittees will continue through August 1982 to aid in the design of Allotment Management Plans. During this period, each allotment will be placed in one of three management categories in accordance with the new Selective Management Policy. This policy is designed to concentrate public funds and management on allotments which have significant problems and potential for improvement. Allotment management agreements will be completed for all intensively managed allotments by October 31, 1982.

The final RPS, which will incorporate changes made due to incorporation of the Selective Management policy, public comments, consultation with permittees, and any new data including an updated benefit/cost analysis, should be published and circulated for public review by November 30, 1982. All individual operators as well as anyone who has indicated in writing that their interest may be affected by the rangeland program will be issued a "Notice of Proposed Decision" by 1982. The "Notice of Proposed Decision" may be protested or appealed under provisions of the grazing regulations (43 CFR 4160.2 and 4160.4). Except where appeals are filed, these decisions will become effective March 1, 1983, for the 1983 grazing year.

Thank you for your past cooperation and we look forward to any further input you may have that will assist us in managing your public lands.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Gerity
Richard A. Gerity
District Manager

BLM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

ID 88647294

SF
85.39
.07
L342
1987

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This document briefly describes the Bureau of Land Management's program relating to range management in the Lakeview District. The Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) is based on the Lakeview Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The RPS constitutes the proposed record of decision on grazing management in the EIS area. The proposed program consists of four parts:

- 1 The allocation of forage for livestock, wildlife, wild horses and nonconsumptive uses,
- 2 The grazing systems to be implemented,
- 3 The range improvements to be constructed,
- 4 The monitoring and evaluation program to be conducted.

The RPS also describes how the initial and subsequent grazing decisions needed to implement the program will be made.

The grazing management decision to be implemented is, with certain modifications described later in the RPS, the PROPOSED ACTION described in the Lakeview EIS. Please refer to the EIS for detailed descriptions of livestock grazing management and range conditions.

Background

The Lakeview District administers the grazing on about 3,340,000 acres of public land. There are an additional 13,000 acres of other Federal land, 11,500 acres of State land and 266,600 acres of private land within the grazing allotments. The district public rangelands are

divided into 187 allotments which encompass about 3,200,000 acres of public land and an additional 137,800 acres of public land which is presently unallotted.

At present there are 147 livestock operators with about 165,800 AUMs of active preference. Range improvement projects completed prior to 1981 include 154,000 acres of seedings, 1,530 miles of fencing, 157 cattleguards, 41 miles of pipeline, 1,091 reservoirs or water catchments, 136 spring developments, and 67 wells.

The present range condition and trend data are shown on Table 1.

Principal wildlife habitat consists of 305,000 acres of crucial deer winter range; 96,700 acres of crucial antelope range; 35,000 acres of bighorn sheep range; 13,000 acres of crucial wetlands; 694 acres of stream riparian habitat; and 65 stream miles of fish habitat. There are 17 stream miles, 91 springs, and 7 reservoirs presently excluded from livestock. Snowy plover, bald eagles, American peregrine falcon, Fosskett Springs dace, Hutton Springs Tui

Chub, and Warner Sucker are species occurring within the district which receive special management consideration because of their limited population size or sensitivity to environmental change.

There are two wild horse herd management areas on the district; the Paisley Desert herd and the Beatys Butte herd. In 1977 two management plans were developed which specified that:

1. The Paisley Desert herd be managed for 60-110 horses
2. The Beatys Butte herd be managed for 100-250 horses

Total: 160-360 horses

Most recent inventories conducted in 1981 indicate there are approximately 230 wild horses in the herd management areas. There are an additional 20 head in the Browns Valley area that are to be moved into the Paisley Desert herd management area or removed.



DEM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

Table 1
EIS ALTERNATIVES
Comparison of Long Term Effects

			Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5 Optimize Wildlife & Non-Consump- tive Use
	Existing Situation	Proposed Action	No Action	Eliminate Livestock	Optimize Livestock	Optimize Wild Horses	
Range Condition (Acres)							
Good	596,154	2,082,920	839,877	2,023,007	2,511,735	1,727,446	2,087,828
Fair	1,773,713	517,130	1,061,691	347,481	439,088	810,839	513,819
Poor	738,970	508,996	1,207,345	738,970	158,091	570,761	507,712
No Data	95,345	95,136	95,269	94,724	95,268	95,136	94,823
Range Trend (Acres)							
Upward	1,533,458	2,770,354	923,357	3,204,182	2,770,234	2,130,605	2,779,558
Static	1,416,306	297,178	786,134	0	297,198	988,714	292,500
Downward	116,782	136,650	1,494,691	0	136,750	84,863	132,124
Forage Production (AUMs)							
	183,187	248,022	183,187	183,187	384,621	231,217	248,011
Forage Allocation (AUMs)							
Wildlife	13,172	21,076	13,172	15,319	33,232	19,720	31,488
Wild Horses	0	3,420	0	3,420	720	25,200	720
Nonconsumptive	0	578	0	164,448	227	7,733	14,990
Livestock	165,796	222,948	165,796	0	350,442	178,564	200,813
Socioeconomics							
Operators losing more than 10% of forage needs	NA	1	0	67	0	3	2
Local Personal Income: (\$1000)							
Livestock production	NA	1	0	-1,195	+1,617	+212	+390
Recreation	NA	+7	0	+48	-67	+4	+12
Recreation							
BLM Visitor Use - 1990 (visitor-days/year)	NA	80,130	80,237	85,320	72,750	80,010	80,530

Table 1 (continued)
EIS ALTERNATIVES
Comparison of Long Term Effects

			Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5 Optimize Wildlife & Non-Consump- tive Use
	Existing Situation	Proposed Action	No Action	Eliminate Livestock	Optimize Livestock	Optimize Wild Horses	
Wildlife Habitat Conditions							
Deer (305,000 crucial acres)							
Up	NA	27%	5%	4%	8%	27%	30%
Static	NA	66%	85%	16%	33%	66%	63%
Down	NA	4%	7%	77%	56%	4%	4%
Unknown	NA	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Antelope (96,700 crucial acres)							
Up	NA	87%	13%	0%	87%	40%	87%
Static	NA	13%	87%	0%	13%	13%	13%
Down	NA	0%	0%	53%	0%	49%	0%
Unknown	NA	0%	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%
Wetlands (12,696 acres)							
Up	NA	68%	6%	87%	63%	68%	74%
Static	NA	17%	73%	4%	17%	17%	11%
Down	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	NA	15%	21%	9%	20%	15%	15%
Riparian areas(694 acres)							
Good	4%	38%	17%	96%	17%	38%	90%
Fair	23%	30%	36%	2%	36%	30%	5%
Poor	17%	13%	18%	0%	18%	13%	0%
Unknown	56%	19%	29%	1%	29%	19%	4%
Fish(65 stream miles)							
Good	24%	40%	30%	57%	30%	40%	54%
Fair	24%	24%	23%	19%	23%	24%	18%
Poor	28%	16%	20%	9%	19%	16%	12%
Unknown	22%	20%	27%	15%	28%	20%	16%

NA-Not Applicable/Not Available

THE RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

What the Program Is

The program to be implemented consists of the following major actions:

- 1) The initial allocation of present forage production:

Livestock (permanent)	158,451 AUMs
Livestock (temporary)	352 AUMs
Wildlife	15,319 AUMs
Wild Horses	3,420 AUMs
Nonconsumptive	5,146 AUMs

- 2) Implementing grazing systems on 86 allotments.
- 3) Custodial (non-intensive) management on 87 allotments.
- 4) Construction of new range improvements at an approximate cost of \$6,000,000 to achieve an increase of 58,100 AUMs for a long-term sustained forage production of 248,022 AUMs.
- 5) Monitoring and evaluation of changes in resource condition and uses caused by implementation of this decision.

The major program actions were designed to meet a variety of resource management objectives. This section includes a detailed description of the major actions and their relationship to these diverse program objectives. Implementation of this program and accomplishment of many of the objectives is dependent on future appropriation of funds.

1. Grazing Management

The program includes a forage allocation to wildlife, wild horses, livestock, and non-consumptive uses to meet resource objectives. Forage allocations for each allotment are shown in Appendix 1. Overall, the proposed initial livestock allocation is 4.4 percent less than the present active preference. However, because the annual

livestock forage use in past years has been less than the active preference the initial allocation provides a 2.8 percent increase in livestock forage. The decisions to be issued to each operator will be in effect by the start of the 1983 grazing season. Reductions will be made in accordance with regulations as provided in 43 CFR 4110.3-2(c). The livestock allocation for each allotment shown in Appendix 1 is subject to some change as a result of new data gathered during the upcoming consultation and Allotment Management Plan (AMP) development process. Grazing systems, shown in Appendix II will be implemented as projects shown in Appendix III are completed.

2. Aquatic and Riparian Habitat and Water Resources Management

The following actions are included in the program to maintain or improve aquatic and riparian habitat and improve water quality:

- 1) Maintain exclusions along around 91 springs, 17 reservoirs and along 17 miles of stream;
- 2) Exclude livestock from an additional 10.0 miles of stream, 15 springs and one reservoir;
- 3) Restrict livestock use along 16 miles of stream.

3. Wildlife Habitat Management

In order to improve wildlife habitat and to provide an adequate supply of forage for wildlife needs, big game is allocated 15,319 AUMs of forage. This is 4,403 AUMs above the present allocation to wildlife. To assure that public lands contribute their proportionate share of the forage required to meet the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W) big game objectives there will be no reduction in the proposed wildlife allocation during the upcoming consultation and Allotment Management Plan (AMP) development process.

On 305,000 acres of deer winter ranges, competition between livestock & mule deer



for forage is minimized by one or more of the following described grazing practices:

- 1) No turnout prior to April 1.
- 2) Rest-rotation or deferred rotation grazing systems will be implemented.
- 3) Reliable year-long water sources will be developed in specific areas where water is the limiting factor to year long use by deer, antelope, bighorn sheep and upland game.
- 4) Areas of high quality big game forage will be developed by prescribed burning and seeding "food patches" in areas of need.

4. Wild Horse Management

The Paisley Desert herd management area and the Beatys Butte herd management area will be maintained in accordance with the existing herd management plans. The herds will be managed to maintain 160 to 360 wild horses in the two herd management areas.

To meet their forage needs, 3,420 AUMs will be allocated to wild horses. There will be no reduction in the wild horse allocations during the upcoming consultation and AMP development process.

What the Program Does

This program enables BLM to meet the multiple use mandates and agency mission spelled out in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA, 1976), the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA, 1978), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1969). The following discussion summarizes the effects of the proposed rangeland management program.

1. Forage Production and Range Condition

The planned level of grazing use combined with grazing systems and range improvements will improve range condition on over 85 percent of the EIS area. Over a 20-year period, forage production is expected to increase by 29 percent to almost 236,700 AUMs. Of the projected 58,100 AUMs increase, approximately 40,500 AUMs will be produced through land treatments and 17,600 AUMs from improved grazing management systems.

2. Soils and Water

The expected increase in ground cover will reduce soil erosion. Controlled use of riparian areas and rest-rotation grazing will improve streambank stability resulting in less erosion on 93 miles of stream.

3. Aquatic and Riparian Habitat

Livestock exclusion and restrictive use on 43 miles of stream, 106 springs and eight reservoirs will maintain or improve water quality. New water development and fencing is expected to improve livestock distribution. New grazing systems, which will reduce the duration of grazing around perennial streams will improve water quality. Riparian vegetation is expected to be maintained or improved on 95 percent of the stream riparian zones.

4. Wildlife

The forage allocation to wildlife will assure a dependable supply of forage for ODFW objective numbers of big game using public lands. In addition, as monitoring verifies increased forage is available a portion will be allocated to big game.

The construction of 71 guzzlers, 122 reservoirs, 17 springs, 11 wells, and 115 waterholes will provide water to upland wildlife in areas where it is now unavailable.

The grazing systems planned in deer and antelope winter ranges are expected to improve or maintain habitat conditions on 97 percent of the crucial deer winter range and 100 percent of the crucial antelope winter range.

Sagebrush dominates about 2,500,000 acres of the public lands in the EIS area. Approximately 173,000 acres (7.4 percent) of this total would be burned or sprayed with herbicides or in preparation for seeding to increase the quantity of forage species. These treatments will add habitat diversity and improve forage quality for big game and many non-game animals in the sagebrush vegetation types. Although wildlife species which are dependent on sagebrush would be displaced in the larger treatment areas, the overall populations of sagebrush dependent animal species would not be affected significantly. About 2,350 acres of juniper (1 percent of the juniper vegetation type) will also be treated to improve habitat diversity for wildlife.

Wildlife species differ widely in their habitat requirements. This program will help provide a variety of vegetative successional stages and a corresponding variety of habitats for wildlife.

Waterfowl and non-game species are expected to benefit from an anticipated upward trend on 8,670 acres of wetland habitat.

5. Socio-Economic Conditions

The construction industry and that portion of the ranching industry that uses public lands is the group most likely to be affected by this proposed rangeland management program. The initial allocation of forage would average an increase of 2.8 percent over 1979 actual use level for the 147 operators using public lands. The net short-term change from 1979 actual use is an increase of 4,373 AUMs. This short-term increase in grazing use is expected to increase annual local personal income for residents of Lake and Klamath County by about \$35,000. However, because of the estimated personal income effect of the range improvement program, total local personal income should increase by \$691,000 annually.

Expenditures of approximately 6 million dollars during an assumed 10-year implementation period is expected to increase local personal income by about \$600-\$700 thousand annually.

Initially, active preference will be reduced by over 15 percent on nine allotments and less than 15 percent on four allotments. There will be no change in active preference on 154 allotments and sixteen allotments will receive an increase. Overall, there will be a net decrease of 4.4 percent in active preference. The short-term reduction in grazing preference of 7,345 AUMs may account for temporary reductions in ranch valuation for mortgage loans or sales of about \$326,000.

Although some ranchers will experience a short-term negative economic impact from initial livestock reductions, in the long-term an additional 68,870 AUMs should be available. The annual local personal income of permittees, their employees, other local business owners and their employees would be increased by \$600,000 annually. This increase would also lead to a net increase in ranch valuation for mortgage loan collateral or ranch sales purposes of about \$2,500,000.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE DECISION

EIS Alternatives

The Lakeview EIS analyzed the environmental impacts of the proposed rangeland management program and five alternative programs. Refer to the EIS for detailed descriptions of the alternatives and to Table 1 for a comparison of the long-term effects of the EIS alternatives. The following is a brief discussion of each alternative. It also explains why each alternative was or was not selected.

The PROPOSED ACTION, OPTIMIZE WILD HORSE NUMBERS, and OPTIMIZE WILDLIFE-NONCONSUMPTIVE USES alternatives were developed following public meetings in the land use planning process and the EIS scoping process. The NO ACTION alternative is required by CEQ regulations and the ELIMINATE LIVESTOCK GRAZING alternative is included for comparison purposes as a matter of BLM policy.

No Action

Under this alternative, present management actions would continue. The existing forage production would continue to be solely allocated to livestock (166,454 AUMs) and wildlife (13,172 AUMs). Existing range improvements would be maintained but no new projects would be developed.

This alternative was not adopted since it would fail to solve present resource problems. Riparian vegetation would continue to decline on approximately 130 acres. There would be no allocation of forage to wild horses. Range condition would decline on about 1,495,000 acres.

Eliminate livestock grazing

This alternative would eliminate all authorized livestock grazing from all public lands except for trailing use.

This alternative was not selected because it is inconsistent with BLM land use policies and it would fail to meet many resource

objectives. Over the long term, elimination of livestock grazing would decrease forage for deer and antelope due to vegetative stagnation. It would reduce the present local personal income from livestock production by about \$1,195,000 annually.

Optimize Livestock Grazing

In the long term, this alternative would provide about 127,500 more AUMs for livestock than the EIS PROPOSED ACTION through the implementation of additional vegetation manipulation projects and water developments.

This alternative was not selected because of the range improvement costs and the adverse impacts to deer winter range and other wildlife habitat that would result from treating 55 percent of the sagebrush vegetation types on public lands in the EIS area.

Optimize Wild Horse Numbers on Existing Herd Units

This alternative would eliminate domestic livestock grazing in the two herd areas and allow wild horse populations to grow to 2,100. Management proposals on the remaining area would be the same as the PROPOSED ACTION.

This alternative was not selected because range condition would decline on the wild horse herd management areas and local personal income from livestock production would be \$372,000 less than the PROPOSED ACTION. The current two wild horse herd management plans were developed in accordance with the principles of multiple use management and sustained yield. Public participation prior to the MFP and public meetings during development of the EIS yielded no new data to justify changing the population levels established in the two herd management plans.

Optimize Wildlife and Non-consumptive Uses

This alternative would eliminate livestock grazing from 19,500 acres of crucial deer winter range, 26,000 acres of seasonal and migratory bighorn sheep habitat, and from all riparian and wetland areas. In addition, livestock grazing use would be limited to 40 percent of the key species' annual growth in all pastures having a soil surface factor (erosion rating) above 41 points. Wild horses would be managed to maintain a population of 30 animals in each of the two herd management areas.

In the long term, this alternative would result in 22,135 AUMs less forage for livestock than the PROPOSED ACTION. Although this alternative is environmentally sound and would benefit most resource conditions, it was not selected because in the long term local personal income would be \$186,000 less annually than the PROPOSED ACTION. In addition, most of the benefits of this alternative are achieved in the PROPOSED ACTION.

Environmental Preferability

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Title I, Section 101 of NEPA establishes the following goals:

(1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

(2) assure for all Americans a safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

(3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

(4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

(5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Each alternative was rated as to how well it complied with the NEPA goals. Full compliance was rated as "10" and non-compliance rated as "1" with the numbers between used to show a graduation of compliance. Table No. 2 shows the results of this analysis.

The proposed action in the EIS ranked first in environmental preferability.

Although NEPA emphasises the biological and physical components of the environment, it also deals with social/economic goals (goals 5 & 6). This is the reason why the EIS Alternative

5 OPTIMIZE WILDLIFE AND NON-CONSUMPTIVE USES, ranked slightly lower in environmental preferability to the proposed action.

Relationship of the Rangeland Management Program to the Lakeview EIS Proposed Action

The Lakeview EIS proposed a variety of grazing systems and improvements to achieve management objectives. The range management decisions outlined below with some modifications, are the same as the proposed action in the Lakeview EIS.

1. Forage Allocation

The difference between the initial RPS forage allocations and the EIS allocations outlined on Table 3 are minor. For purposes of analysis, in the Lakeview EIS a portion of all future forage produced through management and land treatment was allocated to wildlife. However, actual decisions on the allocation of increased forage will not be made until the forage is produced and all needs at that time are considered.

**Table 2
Compliance with NEPA Goals
Alternative**

NEPA Goal No.	1 Proposed Action	2 Eliminate Livestock	3 Optimize Livestock	4 Optimize Horses	5 Optimize Other
1	7	3	7	7	7
2	7	3	7	7	8
3	9	3	5	7	8
4	7	5	4	8	7
5	9	3	5	8	8
6	9	3	7	7	7
Overall rating:	8	3.3	5.8	7.3	7.5

2. Range Improvements

There is a significant difference between the proposed range improvement program shown below in Table 4 and those included as part of the Lakeview EIS PROPOSED ACTION. A number of projects have been dropped or modified as a result of a recent benefit/cost (B/C) analysis. Further adjustments in the Range Improvement program are anticipated as the new Selective Management Policy is applied. Unless there is an over-riding need or concern, public range improvement funds will be concentrated in those allotments where benefits are equal to or greater than public costs.

3. Allotment Use Adjustments

The differences between the EIS Proposed Action and the RPS proposal described below are the result of a preliminary B/C analysis, allotment management plans, and the on-going consultation process. The revised seasons of use and grazing systems are shown in Appendix II.

100 - Peter Creek: After the EIS printing date, 658 AUMs of active preference were lost through administrative action. As a result, the active preference is now 329 AUMs. The 658 AUMs can be permanently reallocated to livestock pending establishment of a stable operation and an allotment management agreement.

104 - Bottomless Lake: Grazing use in this allotment will be on a temporary basis only. It is an isolated tract and land disposal action is pending.

203 - O'Keefe: Because only a two AUM livestock use reduction was proposed, no significant resource change was expected. As a result, no change in the initial livestock allocation will be made.

215 - Hill Camp: This allotment has been under an effective grazing management system since 1968 and resource conditions show an upward trend. As a result no change in grazing use is proposed.

Table 3
Comparison of Initial Forage
Allocations

	EIS Allocation	RPS Allocation
Livestock	159,292 AUMs	158,803 AUMs
Wildlife	15,319 AUMs	15,319 AUMs
Non-Consumptive	5,156 AUMs	5,146 AUMs
Wild Horses	3,420 AUMs	3,420 AUMs
	183,187 AUMs	182,688 AUMs

Table 4
Comparison of Proposed Range Improvements

Type of Range Improvements	EIS Proposed Action	RPS Proposal
Fence (miles)	428	393
Spring (each)	18	17
Pipeline (miles)	104	112
Wells (each)	28	11
Guzzler (each)	71	71
Reservoir (each)	147	122
Waterhole (each)	135	115
Vegetation Manipulation		
Spray/seed (acres)	110,600	67,600
Burn/seed (acres)	84,700	109,800
Chain/seed (acres)	7,500	1,100
Brush Control/Spray (acres)	33,300	3,200
Brush Control/Burn (acres)	28,300	4,100
Brush Control/Chain (acres)	105	0
Juniper Control (acres)	1,900	1,300

- 216 - O'Keefe Individual: A 16 AUM reduction in grazing use was proposed, but because no change in resource condition would occur, no change in the initial livestock allocation will be made.
- 217 - Cox Individual: When this allotment was originally fenced it included more area (and thus more AUMs) than was needed to satisfy the present permittee's active preference. The excess will not be allocated until the possibility of moving other permittees with suspended preference into this allotment has been studied.
- 522 - Abert Seeding: A shift from spring grazing to winter use will be made and an additional 169 AUMs will be allocated to livestock use. Monitoring studies support this proposed increase.
- 705 - Oatman Flat and #715 Connely Hills are being combined. The existing 3/1 to 5/15 grazing period for Connely Hills and Ceres Flat pasture will be delayed to 4/15 to 6/30 to minimize competition between livestock and deer in the early spring.
- 802 - The Stockdrive allotment was created when the lessee of allotment #851 (Harpold Ridge) transferred 40 acres to a new lessee.

Public Involvement

1. Planning

Numerous formal and informal contacts were made by district personnel during the planning process. During the preparation of the Multiple Use Plan, public meetings were held at Klamath Falls, Silver Lake, Adel, and Lakeview to review proposed land use plans. Announcements were made in the Lakeview and Klamath Falls newspapers and over 500 invitations were sent to interested parties. In total, 78 people attended the four meetings. Public comments at the meeting helped formulate the land use plan and the PROPOSED ACTION for the Lakeview EIS.

2. Draft EIS

On September 3, 1980, a scoping meeting was held at Lakeview, Oregon to determine which issues should be considered for discussion in the Lakeview EIS and to design alternatives to the PROPOSED ACTION developed in the multiple use planning process. Comments were received from all of the 46 people that attended. There was little support for a level of livestock use below that in the PROPOSED ACTION. A higher level of livestock use was Preferred which guided the development of the OPTIMIZE LIVESTOCK ALTERNATIVE.

On April 29, 1981, 421 copies of the draft EIS were mailed out to the public and government agencies. A total of 21 comment letters were received during the 60-day comment period. The main concern expressed was related to the cost of the PROPOSED ACTION and the management of the riparian areas.

On June 4, 1981, eleven people attended a public meeting that was held in Lakeview to discuss the draft EIS. On June 18, 1981, a public hearing on the draft EIS was held in Lakeview, Oregon. Nine people attended and oral testimony was received from one individual.

3. Final EIS

On September 30, 1981, the final Lakeview EIS was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and distributed to the public. One comment letter was received from the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife requesting that more consideration be given to restricting livestock use around some specific reservoirs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISION

Administrative Actions

Release of this draft Lakeview Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) and record of



decision serves as public notice of the proposed range management program and will be the start of a 45-day comment period.

After release of the draft RPS, allotment management plans will be developed through consultation and coordination with the operators and other interested parties.

The final RPS, to be published in the fall of 1982, will outline the major actions to be taken on each allotment and incorporate the record of decision required by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations.

A schedule which will allow for completion of the decision process in time for the 1983 grazing season is contained in the RPS introduction.

Range Improvements and Appropriations

Achieving the resource objectives of the Lakeview land use plan by the end of the 20-year planning period is dependent upon

completion of range improvements. A tentative list of the projects and the approximate cost for implementing the grazing program is shown in Appendix III. In many allotments few range improvements are needed and grazing systems can be implemented immediately. In other allotments, interim grazing systems will be implemented pending construction of the range improvements listed. The proposed range improvements can be completed within the 10-year implementation period at an annual cost of approximately \$600,000. The order of range improvement completion and annual expenditures by BLM for range supervision, monitoring and project maintenance will be based upon the results of allotment categorization under the Selective Management Policy using the following criteria:

1. Analysis of benefits and costs
2. Opportunities to improve unsatisfactory resource conditions
3. Environmental or other resource considerations

Until the final wilderness selections are completed proposed projects in Wilderness Study Areas will only be implemented if a site-specific analysis shows that they would not impair wilderness values.

Progress toward installing the proposed rangeland facilities will begin in fiscal year 1983 and continue as funds are available. BLM's range management and range improvement programs are funded through congressional appropriations and return to the District of one-half of the grazing fees collected.

Grazing Use Adjustments

The proposed active preference for each allotment is outlined in Appendix I and the proposed season of use is shown in Appendix II.



The final grazing decisions outlining individual allotment adjustments in active preference will not be made effective until March 1, 1983. Adjustments in livestock use, other management actions, or a combination of both will be made during the first year of the five-year implementation period to assure progress in meeting the objectives identified in the proposed action of the Lakeview EIS.

Resource Monitoring and Evaluation

A number of different resource studies will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the range management program. Both the type and intensity of monitoring will vary considerably between the three allotment management categories outlined in the Selective Management Policy. Monitoring in the Improve (I) category will be most intensive and will be designed to measure progress toward objectives and the environmental conditions which affect that progress.

In the Maintain (M) category allotments, monitoring intensity will be reduced and the primary emphasis will be on monitoring changes from current resource conditions.

Monitoring in the Custodial (C) category allotments will be limited to periodic observations of resource uses and use of inventories to measure long-term resource condition changes.

The following are the major rangeland elements to be monitored:

a. Livestock

Livestock use data will be obtained from the permittee annually on intensively managed allotments. These records will reflect the number and class of animals grazing in each pasture and the amount of time livestock graze there. Livestock counts will be made periodically by the Bureau to verify these records.

b. Vegetation

Studies will be conducted periodically on

selected dryland and riparian areas to determine changes in plant species composition in relation to vegetation objectives. Forage utilization studies will be conducted to determine pattern of grazing and how much vegetation is removed by grazing animals. Browse utilization studies will continue in the deer winter range.

c. **Climate**

Climatological data will be gathered annually and evaluated to determine the effects of crop-year precipitation on herbage yields and for correlation with utilization studies.

d. **Water Quality and Aquatic Life**

Water quality monitoring will be initiated in accordance with BLM policies and Sections 208 and 313 of the Federal Clean Water Act. Studies will be conducted in representative riparian areas to determine changes in habitat conditions and populations of fish and wildlife. Such

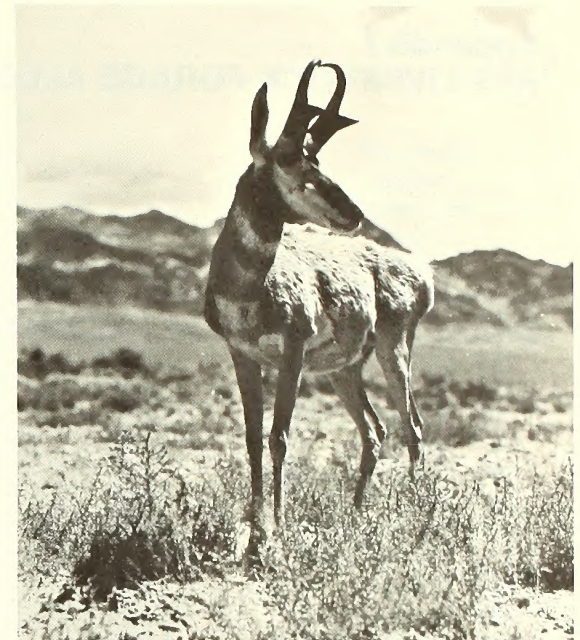
monitoring would comply with BLM Manual procedures.

e. **Wildlife**

Use data will be obtained on antelope and deer from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and supplemental BLM studies. Important habitats will be monitored to identify wildlife needs, and habitat trends and use. Use patterns, periodic observation and consultation with other agencies will be the principal monitoring methods. Nesting success studies will be continued for waterfowl and raptors.

f. **Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered (T/E) Species**

There are 26 species on the Lakeview District being considered for listing as either endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Trend studies will be done to determine the effects of the management program on them, when it is felt that studies are needed.



Periodic Progress Reports

As this rangeland management program is implemented, a record of progress will be maintained and the specific program details will be outlined in periodic updates of the RPS. These publications will contain a summary of livestock grazing decisions, monitoring results, range improvement progress, improvement efforts made by permittees and management system information. This record of progress will be distributed periodically in late fall or winter for public information and comment.



Appendix I

RPS LIVESTOCK FORAGE ALLOCATION

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (acres)	Other Lands (acres)	Proposed EIS Initial Allocation				Present Active Preference (AUMs)	RPS Preference Adjustment (AUMs)	Proposed Active Preference /RPS Forage Allocation (AUMs)
			Wildlife (AUMs)	Wild Horses (AUMs)	Noncon- sumptive (AUMs)	Live- stock (AUMs)			
100 Peter Creek	13,800	640	30	0	0	329	329	0	329
101 E. Green Mtn.	17,241	1,440	315	0	0	980	980	0	980
102 Crack in Ground	15,419	400	143	0	0	298	298	0	298
103 Viewpoint	524,180	54,640	529	408	217	29,169	32,657	-3488	29,169
104 Bottomless Lake	565	0	0	0	1	50	0	50 ¹	0
200 Blue Creek	600	0	50	0	0	131	0	+131	131
201 Vinyard Indiv.	8,600	160	112	0	28	510	510	0	510
202 Hickey Indiv.	10,906	90	102	0	66	519	519	0	519
203 O'Keeffe	565	0	2	0	0	46	48	0	48
204 Crump Indiv.	2,930	395	50	0	0	92	92	0	92
205 Greaser Drift	9,210	0	100	0	0	206	256	-50	206
206 Lane Plan II	9,910	3,330	146	0	0	450	408	+42	450
207 Lane Plan I	24,725	1,370	200	0	98	1,942	1,942	0	1,942
208 Sagehen	3,820	2,050	60	0	0	266	266	0	266
209 Schadler	790	0	20	0	0	57	57	0	57
210 Griener Indiv.	2,990	680	30	0	0	91	91	0	91
211 Round Mtn.	16,330	1,640	183	0	122	1,102	1,102	0	1,102
212 Rahilly-Gravelly	33,285	2,031	111	0	103	1,781	1,781	0	1,781
213 Burro Spring	7,500	0	60	0	21	279	0	+279	279
215 Hill Camp	30,790	2,710	300	0	0	3,882	3,932	0	3,932
216 O'Keeffe Indiv.	50,330	3,010	266	0	0	4,792	4,808	0	4,808
217 Cox Indiv.	4,670	60	70	0	74	300	217	+83 ¹	217
218 Sandy Seeding	4,850	0	30	0	45	355	0	+355	355
219 Cahill	470	0	20	0	0	280	280	0	280
222 Fisher Lake	4,230	656	50	0	65	529	429	+100	529
223 Hickey	412	0	61	0	0	64	64	0	64
400 Paisley Common	552,469	14,139	251	612	0	16,007	19,124	-3117	16,007
401 Fenced Fed. Land	160	520	0	0	0	16	16	0	16
403 Pine Creek	400	1,160	2	0	0	18	18	0	18
404 Willow Creek	11,805	9,466	10	0	0	346	589	-243	346
406 W. Clover Flat	748	2,776	2	0	0	15	15	0	15
407 Clover Flat	2,521	4,851	20	0	0	200	90	+110	200
408 School House	55	1,980	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
409 Tucker Hill	3,534	323	0	0	0	136	46	+90	136
410 Tim Long Creek	285	1,155	0	0	0	13	13	0	13
411 Jones Canyon	636	0	0	0	0	13	113	-100	13
412 Fir Timber Butte	3,462	3,172	22	0	0	199	199	0	199

Appendix I (continued)
RPS LIVESTOCK FORAGE ALLOCATION

Allotment Number and Name		Proposed EIS Initial Allocation						Present Active Preference (AUMs)	RPS Preference Adjustment (AUMs)	Proposed Active Preference /RPS Forage Allocation (AUMs)
		Public Lands (acres)	Other Lands (acres)	Wildlife (AUMs)	Wild Horses (AUMs)	Noncon- sumptive (AUMs)	Live- stock (AUMs)			
415	Briggs Garden	785	899	7	0	0	42	42	0	42
416	White Rock	565	438	1	0	0	10	10	0	10
501	Flynn	2,780	0	55	0	0	120	120	0	120
502	Fitzgerald	5,150	0	60	0	0	346	346	0	346
503	Taylor	3,110	0	60	0	0	247	295	-48	247
504	Kiely	390	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	23
505	Lynch	180	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	20
506	McKee	100	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10
507	Laird	2,030	0	50	0	0	164	164	0	164
508	Rock Cr. Ranch	280	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9
509	Cox Butte	38,340	0	63	0	0	1,196	1,196	0	1,196
510	Orijana Rim	57,280	0	100	0	42	1,423	1,423	0	1,423
511	Northeast Warner	138,320	1,680	12	0	0	5,956	5,956	0	5,956
512	North Bluejoint	22,440	3,640	100	0	351	289	289	0	289
514	Corn Lake	78,410	1,710	40	0	60	2,663	2,663	0	2,663
515	Juniper Mtn.	91,720	1,440	116	0	269	3,621	3,621	0	3,621
516	Rabbit Basin	60,540	940	26	0	214	570	570	0	570
517	Coyote-Colvin	127,596	14,442	87	0	0	5,040	5,209	-169	5,040
518	Clover Creek	10,050	1,354	8	0	0	435	435	0	435
519	Fish Creek	14,805	10,446	44	0	0	623	498	+125	623
520	Lynch-Flynn	17,320	3,740	55	0	0	909	867	+42	909
521	Priday Res.	780	720	139	0	0	65	30	+35	65
522	Abert Seeding	9,200	320	60	0	0	2,670	2,501	+169	2,670
523	Warner Lakes	39,268	5,170	50	0	315	1,656	1,489	+167	1,656
524	Lane Indiv.	2,700	0	50	0	0	65	65	0	65
600	Beatys Butte	506,985	46,455	444	2,400	0	26,121	27,892	-1,771	26,121
700	Silver-Bridge Cr.	6,645	265	69	0	0	262	262	0	262
701	Upper Bridge Cr.	1,460	3,270	29	0	0	108	108	0	108
702	Buck Cr- Bridge Cr.	6,280	375	142	0	12	309	309	0	309
703	Bear Creek	1,155	990	36	0	0	107	107	0	107
704	Ward Lake	12,424	1,819	187	0	0	650	650	0	650
705	Oatman Flat	28,503	6,075	758	0	0	2,082	2,082	0	2,082
706	Rye Ranch	4,240	0	130	0	0	539	539	0	539
707	Tuff Butte	9,330	2,310	340	0	0	536	376	+160	536
708	Arrow Gap	2,720	160	0	0	0	135	135	0	135

Appendix I (continued)
RPS LIVESTOCK FORAGE ALLOCATION

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (acres)	Other Lands (acres)	Proposed EIS Initial Allocation				Present Active Preference (AUMs)	RPS Preference Adjustment (AUMs)	Proposed Active Preference /RPS Forage Allocation (AUMs)
			Wildlife (AUMs)	Wild Horses (AUMs)	Noncon- sumptive (AUMs)	Live- stock (AUMs)			
709 Dead Indian- Duncan	18,790	2,420	647	0	0	586	586	0	586
710 Murdock	4,468	1,668	72	0	0	545	705	-160	545
711 So. Hayes Butte	1,490	710	17	0	0	88	88	0	88
712 Bridge Well	1,400	1,050	99	0	0	50	50	0	50
713 Silver Creek	2,785	640	62	0	0	200	200	0	200
714 Table Rock	4,100	120	173	0	0	0	250	-250	0
716 Silver L. Lakebed	640	0	0	0	0	250	0	+250	250
800 Adams	40	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6
801 Haught	400	0	4	0	0	27	27	0	27
802 Carner	40	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
804 Bar Cl	480	0	6	0	0	42	42	0	42
806 Two Mile	817	0	12	0	0	80	80	0	80
807 Barnwell	1,708	0	15	0	0	100	100	0	100
808 Lee	40	0	1	0	0	10	10	0	10
809 Brown	80	0	4	0	0	30	30	0	30
810 Brenda	1,300	0	18	0	0	124	124	0	124
811 Cheyne	840	0	4	0	0	51	51	0	51
812 Stukel-Coffin	760	0	7	0	0	55	55	0	55
813 Plum Hills	160	0	3	0	0	20	20	0	20
814 Cunningham	840	0	16	0	0	108	108	0	108
815 Stukel-Dehlinger C	1,680	0	29	0	0	240	240	0	240
816 Stukel-Dehlinger H	440	0	4	0	0	30	30	0	30
817 Drew	1,080	0	16	0	0	108	108	0	108
818 Bryant-Duncan	200	0	2	0	0	15	15	0	15
819 Dupont	79	0	1	0	0	7	7	0	7
820 Flesher	160	0	2	0	0	16	16	0	16
821 North Horsefly	988	0	27	0	0	68	68	0	68
822 Stukel-O'Neill	3,122	0	25	0	0	209	209	0	209
823 No. Horsefly	920	0	23	0	0	60	60	0	60
825 Naylox	760	0	12	0	0	76	76	0	76
826 Haskins	560	0	6	0	0	80	80	0	80
827 Stukel-High	349	0	3	0	0	25	25	0	25
828 Stukel-Hill	960	0	7	0	0	60	60	0	60
829 Horton	760	0	4	0	0	26	26	0	26
830 Hungry Hollow	280	0	3	0	0	40	40	0	40
832 Jespersen	1,578	0	23	0	0	158	158	0	158

Appendix I (continued)
RPS LIVESTOCK FORAGE ALLOCATION

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (acres)	Other Lands (acres)	Proposed EIS Initial Allocation				Present Active Preference (AUMs)	RPS Preference Adjustment (AUMs)	Proposed Active Preference /RPS Forage Allocation (AUMs)
			Wildlife (AUMs)	Wild Horses (AUMs)	Noncon- sumptive (AUMs)	Live- stock (AUMs)			
834 Kellison	335	0	1	0	0	19	19	0	19
835 Ketcham	320	0	3	0	0	20	20	0	20
836 Harpold	2,149	0	32	0	0	226	226	0	226
838 Windy Ridge	600	0	9	0	0	52	52	0	52
839 Warlow	3,940	0	79	0	0	546	546	0	546
840 Bryant-Lyon	565	0	5	0	0	38	38	0	38
841 Marshall	348	0	2	0	0	14	14	0	14
842 Masten	485	0	3	0	0	40	40	0	40
845 K. Hills- O'Connor	500	0	3	0	0	55	55	0	55
846 OK	1,260	0	9	0	0	140	140	0	140
847 Owens	1,921	0	43	0	0	108	108	0	108
848 Pope	1,044	0	8	0	0	70	70	0	70
849 Rajnus Bros.	480	0	4	0	0	32	32	0	32
851 Hapold Ridge	1,043	0	16	0	0	108	110	-2	108
852 Rodgers	2,549	0	31	0	0	249	249	0	249
853 7C	688	0	41	0	0	104	104	0	104
855 Bryant Smith	1,140	0	15	0	0	109	109	0	109
858 Venable & Biaggi	6,448	0	44	0	0	300	300	0	300
859 Cunard	370	0	7	0	0	60	60	0	60
860 McCartie	545	0	6	0	0	83	83	0	83
861 Williams	2,520	0	9	0	0	120	120	0	120
862 Klamath Forest Est.	2,520	0	6	0	0	85	85	0	85
863 Wirth	1,360	0	18	0	0	113	113	0	113
864 Rajnus & Son	1,440	0	16	0	0	110	110	0	110
877 Bumpheads	12,880	580	131	0	0	764	764	0	764
878 Campbell	1,465	3,140	0	0	0	47	47	0	47
879 Devaul	240	320	2	0	0	12	12	0	12
881 Goodlow	285	640	1	0	0	32	32	0	32
882 Horsefly	26,356	4,779	546	0	0	2,458	2,458	0	2,458
883 Horton	880	342	0	0	0	58	58	0	58
884 Lane	282	508	1	0	0	43	43	0	43
885 Dry Prairie	7,231	3,624	130	0	0	606	606	0	606
886 Horse Camp Rim	5,120	0	51	0	0	300	300	0	300
887 Pitchlog	9,280	1,040	90	0	0	434	434	0	434
888 Rock Creek	2,750	1,200	46	0	0	216	216	0	216

Appendix I (continued)
RPS LIVESTOCK FORAGE ALLOCATION

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (acres)	Other Lands (acres)	Proposed EIS Initial Allocation				Present Active Preference (AUMs)	RPS Preference Adjustment (AUMs)	Proposed Active Preference /RPS Forage Allocation (AUMs)
			Wildlife (AUMs)	Wild Horses (AUMs)	Noncon- sumptive (AUMs)	Live- stock (AUMs)			
890 Stateline	27,044	8,110	458	0	0	2,120	2,120	0	2,120
892 Williams	1,790	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	75
893 Fields	180	0	1	0	0	6	6	0	6
895 Capt. Jack	1,596	0	31	0	0	220	220	0	220
896 McFall	880	0	12	0	0	88	88	0	88
900 Fremont	26,362	511	1,229	0	0	1,970	1,970	0	1,970
901 Wastina	6,366	0	311	0	0	419	419	0	419
902 Cinder Butte	11,216	320	634	0	0	923	923	0	923
903 Beasley Lake	2,640	534	66	0	0	232	232	0	232
904 Highway	3,675	989	91	0	0	244	244	0	244
905 Homestead	13,837	9,728	508	0	0	805	805	0	805
906 North Webster	1,071	3,416	51	0	0	112	112	0	112
907 Devils Garden	4,406	0	116	0	0	287	0	287 ¹	0
908 Cougar Mtn.	8,282	3,405	534	0	0	616	616	0	616
909 Button Springs	8,779	1,240	252	0	0	1,068	1,068	0	1,068
910 Hobgack Butte	4,384	4,234	182	0	0	680	680	0	680
911 Valley	6,600	769	137	0	0	669	669	0	669
913 Individual	240	0	0	0	0	24	12	+12	24
914 West Green Mtn.	21,656	4,406	191	0	0	1,233	1,233	0	1,233
915 Squaw Butte	8,230	460	535	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
916 Wahl	160	0	0	0	0	10	16	-6	10
1000 L. Juniper Spr.	116,836	780	480	0	2,958	5,418	5,418	0	5,418
1001 Alkali Winter	87,570	6,817	0	0	85	4,418	4,418	0	4,418
1002 Bar 75 Ranch	2,588	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	159
1300 Becraft	120	0	5	0	0	10	10	0	10
1301 Crooked Creek	240	0	5	0	0	10	10	0	10
1302 Thomas Creek	40	0	14	0	0	30	30	0	30
1303 O'Keeffe	280	0	10	0	0	20	20	0	20
1305 Schultz	200	0	14	0	0	29	29	0	29
1306 Simms	363	0	27	0	0	55	55	0	55
1307 Vernon	240	0	5	0	10	0	10	-10	0
1308 Barry	120	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4
	3,204,182	282,002	15,319	3,420	5,146	158,803	165,796	-7345	158,451

¹ Temporary Livestock Allocation.

Grazing System ²

[illegible]

Appendix II (continued)

PERIODS OF USE AND GRAZING SYSTEMS ¹

Grazing System ²

Allotment Number and Name	Period ³ of Use	Spring/ Spring	Spring/ Fall	Deferred	Rotation	Deferred Rotation	Rest Rotation	Winter	Exclusion	Custodial
502 Fitzgerald	----									5,150
503 Taylor	----									3,110
504 Kiely	----									390
505 Lynch	----									180
506 McKee	----									100
507 Laird	----									2,030
508 Rock Cr. Ranch	----									280
509 Cox Butte	3/15-10/20						38,340			
510 Orijana RIM	4/1-10/31						57,280			
511 Northeast Warner	2/1-9/30						125,903	12,416	1	
512 North Bluejoint	10/1-12/31							22,440		
514 Corn Lake	3/21-9/30						78,409		1	
515 Juniper Mtn.	3/16-10/15						91,627		93	
516 Rabbit Basin	12/1-6/15						11,181	49,359		
517 Coyote-Colvin	12/1-10/31						113,741	13,388	467	
518 Clover Creek	6/1-11/1						10,049		1	
519 Fish Creek	5/1-10/31						14,665		140	
520 Lynch-Flynn	5/1-7/15						17,313		7	
521 Priday Res.	8/1-12/31			780						
522 Abert Seeding	3/16-6/20						9,200			
523 Warner Lakes	4/16-10/15						39,268			
524 Lane Indiv.	----									2,700
600 Beatys Butte	4/1-12/15		8,750	16,250			481,893		92	
700 Silver-Bridge Cr.	4/21-6/21									
701 Upper Bridge Cr.	4/1-5/15 & 9/1-10/31						1,440		20	
702 Buck Cr- Bridge Cr.	5/1-9/30					2,490	3,790			
703 Bear Creek	10/1-12/30		1,155							
704 Ward Lake	4/21-6/30						12,424			
705 Oatman Flat	4/15-6/30		8,090				20,413			
706 Rye Ranch	5/1-10/31					1,500	2,740			
707 Tuff Butte	5/1-6/30			790		8,540				
708 Arrow Gap	4/15-6/15		2,720							
709 Dead Indian- Duncan	4/1-9/30			5,074		13,716				
710 Murdock	5/1-6/30					4,468				
711 So. Hayes Butte	5/1-10/30		320			1,170				
712 Bridge Well	4/15-5/15	1,400								

[illegible]

Appendix II (continued)
PERIODS OF USE AND GRAZING SYSTEMS ¹

Grazing System ²

Allotment Number and Name	Period ³ of Use	Spring/ Spring/ Spring Summer Fall			Deferred Rotation	Deferred Rotation	Rest Rotation	Winter	Exclusion	Custodial
		Spring	Summer	Fall						
842 Masten	5/1-6/30									485
845 K.Hills-O'Connor	4/1-5/31									500
846 OK	5/1-6/30									1,260
847 Owens	5/1-12/31									1,921
848 Pope	5/1-9/30									1,044
849 Rajnus Bros.	4/15-8/31									480
851 Hapold Ridge	4/21-6/30						1,043			
852 Rodgers	7/1-9/30									2,549
853 7C	5/1-6/30									688
855 Bryant Smith	5/16-8/31						1,140			
858 Venable & Biaggi	5/1-6/30						6,447		1	
859 Cunard	5/1-7/31									37
860 McCartie	5/1-5/10	545								
861 Williams	5/1-9/30		1,280			1,200	40			
862 Klamath Forest Est	6/1-6/15		2,520							
863 Wirth	5/1-10/31									1,360
864 Rajnus & Son	5/1-6/30									1,440
877 Bumpheads	4/21-6/30		1,375				11,433		72	
878 Campbell	5/1-10/26									1,465
879 Devaul	5/1-8/31									240
881 Goodlow	5/1-8/31									285
882 Horsefly	4/21-10/15			2,211			24,135		10	
883 Horton	4/16-5/15									880
884 Lane	5/15-8/31									282
885 Dry Prairie	5/1-9/1				2,135		5,094		2	
886 Horse Camp Rim	5/1-7/31					2,675	2,445			
887 Pitchlog	5/1-6/30						9,280			
888 Rock Creek	5/1-5/31						2,750			
890 Stateline	4/21-10/15						27,032		12	
892 Williams	5/1-5/20	1,790								
893 Fields	4/21-5/20									180
895 Capt. Jack	4/21-9/30						2,280			
896 McFall	3/1-10/31					880				
900 Fremont	4/01-9/30					1,940	24,442			
901 Wastina	4/26-11/30						6,366			
902 Cinder Butte	3/09-01/07	440			1,760	960	8,056			
903 Beasley Lake	09/15-12/15							2,640		
904 Highway	5/1-2/28		1,645	2,030						
905 Homestead	5/1-10/31						13,837			

Appendix II (continued)

PERIODS OF USE AND GRAZING SYSTEMS ¹

Grazing System ²

Allotment Number and Name		Period ³ of Use	Spring/ Spring	Spring/ Summer	Spring/ Fall	Deferred	Rotation	Deferred Rotation	Rest Rotation	Winter	Exclusion	Custodial
906	North Webster	5/1-11/15							1,071			
907	Devils Garden	4/15-9/30							4,406			
908	Cougar Mtn.	4/1-2/15				477			3,945	3,700	160	
909	Button Springs	5/01-10/15							8,779			
910	Hobgack Butte	4/15-12/15							4,384			
911	Valley	4/01-2/15							1,953	4,647		
913	Individual	----										240
914	West Green Mtn.	4/26-11/25				11,788		3,508	6,360			
915	Squaw Butte	5/1-9/15							8,230			
916	Wahl	----										160
1000	L. Juniper Spr.	4/1-2/18							116,829		7	
1001	Alkali Winter	12/1-2/28								87,410	160	
1002	Bar 75 Ranch	----										2,588
1300	Becraft	5/1-5/31		120								
1301	Crooked Creek	5/1-6/30										240
1302	Thomas Creek	6/1-9/30										40
1303	O'Keeffe	5/16-7/31										280
1305	Schultz	5/16-9/15										200
1306	Simms	7/1-9/30							363			
1307	Vernon	----									240	
1308	Barry	5/1-5/31										120
			142,547	99,026	12,991	83,301	72,234	197,090	2,184,072	329,829	12,462	70,353

¹ Grazing systems are tentative and may change after individual consultation.

² Does not include unallotted acreages.

³ Present season of use will continue until grazing system or decision is implemented. Data shown is for proposed grazing systems.

⁴ Changed to show AMP flexibility.

Appendix III RANGE IMPROVEMENTS¹

Allotment Number	Fence Miles	Springs	Pipe-line (Miles)	Wells	Reservoirs	Water holes	Seeding Acres			Brush Control Spray	Brush Control Burn	Juniper Control	Cost ²
100	12		1			1							30,660
101			2										10,720
102	2		2	1									37,100
103	63	2	27	2	2	12	21,725	20,870					1,255,758
202					1.0			200					7,270
204	1.0	1	1.0				300						16,440
205	3.0						800						24,840
206					1		280	480					12,380
207		1				3		360					17,030
210							160						3,840
211		1			1	1		1,240					31,070
212					1		1,600	1,440					68,300
213								520					9,490
215					1	1		1,240					29,070
216			4		1	1		1,800					60,410
222								360					6,570
400	85.3		23.5	5	4	34	20,991	14,014					1,269,324
404	1				3			100					13,940
407					1								3,620
409							200						4,800
501		1											2,000
502								160					2,920
509	15				1	5		1,240					68,550
510	18				2	6		2,000			3,440		116,000
511	13	1	3	1	4	5	4,240	4,800					236,440
512	4					2		1,280					29,000
514	6				7	3	1,760	1,920					122,360
515					2	3		2,200					55,850
516	21		10		1	2	8,000	760					308,210
517	12	2	8		9	5	3,495	7,055					328,754
518		1				1		520					14,310
519	11							1,120					41,120
520	4				2		280	320					27,320
523	12						2,880						91,680
600	72.3	2	16		45	14		36,840		500			1,107,710
700								200					3,650
701											282		5,523
702								225					4,106
704	1					1		340	450				23,955
705			1					757					19,175
706			1			1							8,180

Appendix III (continued) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS¹

[illegible]

Appendix III (continued) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS¹

Allotment Number	Fence Miles	Springs	Pipe- line (Miles)	Wells	Reser- voirs	Water holes	Seeding Acres			Brush Control		Juniper Control	Cost ²
							Spray	Burn	Chain	Spray	Burn		
1000	11	2	1		14	5		1,000					112,130
1001	6	1	5			5		1,720					85,570
	393.3	17	112.0	11	122.0	115	67,621	109,781	1,100	500	6,728	1,320	6,046,757

BLM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

¹ This list of improvements is subject to change after individual operators are consulted, AMPs developed and benefit/cost ratios are analyzed.

² Costs for projects in 1980 dollars.

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

R'S CARD

L342 1982
of Land
Lakeview
gram summary,
cision

OFFICE	DATE RETURNED			

(Continued on reverse)

SF 85.35 .07 L342 1982
U. S. Bureau of Land
Management. Lakeview
Rangeland program summary,
record of decision,

BLM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAKEVIEW DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 151 (357 N. "L" STREET)

LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT-415



Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225